FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI — FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1838. — [NO. 1100.]

NTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$4 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
id during the year of subscription; or
$5 at the end of the year.

ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
re for the first, and thirty cents for each
ing publication. Advertisers are request-
te the number of insertions desired, or
l be continued till forbid, and charged
ly.
tters to the Editor must be post paid.

J. I. BRYAN,
MMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
L give particular attention to the sale of
UMBER and TIMBER, as well as all o-
ignments connected with a General Bu-
and hopes by expeditious Sales and
returns, to merit patronage.
nsible references given.
ington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

Horses for sale.
ll of large, handsome well-matched HOR-
S, gentle and well broke to harness, suit-
family carriage:—Horses six and seven
s. For terms, which will be made accom-
, inquire at this Office.
ville, June 27, 1838. 99-4w

$50 Reward.
E JAIL, on last night, two prisoners,
named WILLIAM M. ANDERSON,
under sentence of the last Superior Court
berland County for Manslaughter. He is
years of age, common size, 5 feet 8 or
hes high, very good looking, and well
He was branded with the letter M. in
hand, the mark of which has not yet en-
appeared.
ther is a negro man named TOBY, belong-
Col. Alexander Elliott of this county, ta-
a runaway and confined for safe-keep-
e is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11
high, and stout built. His right hand has
k of a severe cut on the back, which ren-
fingers stiff. His wife belongs to Wm.
Esq., in Raleigh, where he was taken up,
ere it is probable he will again aim to get
above reward will be paid for the appre-
of both, or $25 for either.
ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.
tteville, June 25, 1838. 99tf

desborough Academy,
NSON COUNTY, N. C.,
Rev J. Burke, Rector of Calvary Church, Principal,)
ll be open for the reception of pupils on
the 16th day of July next.
llowing specification of fees and syllabus
urse of instruction, will explain the na-
l advantages of this institution.
lass. Reading, Writing and Spelling,
Quarter, $5
lass. Geography, History, Grammar,
glish and Latin,) Arithmetic, 6 50
ies Greek and Latin, with Prosody,
graphy, Arithmetic, Geography, 8
ass. Algebra, Greek and Latin con-
ed, History, Ancient Geography,
10 50
lass Geometry, Logic, Rhetoric,
ural Philosophy, Mythology, 11 50
ass. Poetical and Prose Composition
Greek and Latin, Chronology, Phi-
phy of the Human Mind, Physico-
logy, &c. 12 50
pupil is expected to pay 50 cents per
for contingencies.
llowing is the order of Classical Studies;
it be desired to adopt, in particular cases,
ged system required to qualify for admis-
some of our colleges.
Gould's Grammar, Historia Sacra, Se-
ntaris or Phœdrus, &c., Nepos, Justin,
Ovid, Virgil, Sallust, Cicero, (Orations
ciles,) Horace, Juvenal and Persius, Te-
Livy, Quinctilian, Seneca, Lucretius and
.
k: Valpy's Grammar, St. John's Gospel
Acts, &c., Lucian's Dialogues, (complete
) Græca Minora and Majora, Homer's Illiad
ssey, (six books of each,) Menander.
n reading the Greek and Latin Classics,
e their other studies varied, according to
e, capacity and progress.
ns shall be duly informed of their chil-
erary proficiency, as well as their general
portment in, and out of school.
rclude, on this score, the possibility of
eption, it is right, frankly to avow, that
cipal, in taking upon him the momentous
nous charge of the education of youth, (a
which he has, more or less, been engaged
ny years,) requires as a necessary condition,
be invested with the authority of a parent
dian as well *without* as *within* the walls of
ol. He could not otherwise successfully
e the control and *surveillance* so essential to
der and to the formation of the character,
ral and social, of a gentleman and a christian.
nsequence, it need only be said, that incor-
pupils, can have no place in this estab-
t.
Principal will have as many assistants,
many departments of literature, as the
r of his pupils and the amount of their tui-
, may warrant him to engage. No labor
ense shall be spared by him to give the
a high character.
very Friday afternoon, there will be several
es in declamation, on which occasions, re-
will be made on the delivery of each speak-
instruction imparted on the general princi-
ducation.
e will be an annual vacation of six weeks
mer, commencing on the fourth Thursday
, and a fortnight's vacation at Christmas.
may be had in the town and immediate
borhood, at eight or nine dollars per month.
der. John Burke will be able to accom-
a few boarding pupils at his own house.
ate of Wadesborough is healthy and
t.
15, 1838. 99-2w

Notice.
Subscriber has procured from Mr. E. L.
nslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wel-
of the best blooded short-horn Durham
. He is not yet two years old, and for
d beauty exceeds any animal of the kind
ed in this part of the country. He needs
be seen to be admired. Those who are
s of improving the breed of their Cattle,
g first rate Milch Cows, have an oppor-
of doing so, by sending their Cows to my
, and paying me $3 for each one they
.
A. BAILEY.
23, 1838. 94 3m
—Those persons who send their servants
ows, are requested to charge them not to
ver any of my gates. A. B.

Notice to Tax Payers of Robeson County.

AT the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for this County, measures were entered into by the Court for the erection of a Poor House. This measure is deemed (by the undersigned and many others) to be improper. 1st. Because a large number of the Judges of said Court have lately resigned. The resignations in the upper end of the County have been the most numerous, where the largest amount of Taxes are paid. Consequently the County has not been fairly represented. 2nd. Because the erection of such a building in so sparse a population and where there are such a small number of Poor is not deemed a measure of economy. 3rd. Because the erection of such a building here would be contrary to principles of humanity to the Poor. It is therefore proposed that the Captains of each Company in the County, or some other person, proceed to take the voice of the people upon this matter;—that a poll be opened at every muster which may be before the next Court, and those entitled to vote give their voice "Poor House" or "no Poor House," & send the result to the Chairman of the Court. The Court will certainly be governed by the "Voice of the People."

GILES S. McLEAN.

Robeson County, June 10. 98-3w.

HICKORY SPRING.
SITUATED 18 miles South west of PITTSBOROUGH, in Chatham County, N. C., so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the proprietor is ready for the reception of visiters. He takes pleasure in returning thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage, and will say that he still solicits a portion of public favor. He will use every exertion in his power, to make the situation of those who may call on him comfortable; and his table will be furnished with the best the country affords. He has made improvements since the last season for the accommodation of visiters—warm and cold baths always ready.

TERMS FOR BOARD;

Twenty Dollars per month;—One Dollar per day; children and servants, half price.

☞ Bathing, Washing, &c. separate charge.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more, but will add the following certificates.

Professor Olmstead in his certificate, says;

"The spring contains; 1st, a small portion of Iron; 2d sulphate of Lime; 3d sulphate of Magnesia, in a large proportion. It does not contain any sulphur or muriatic salts, nor alcaline carbonates. The spring when concentrated by dry weather may possibly exhibit appearances of sulphurate hydrogen, but does not when flush."

"Living within eight miles of the Hickory Spring, and its curative properties believed to be efficacious, in many complaints, I was induced to send a negro man to it, who had (to me) the appearance of being far advanced in consumption, evinced by pain in the breast, cough, and a profuse and offensive expectoration. He had used the water but a short time before he was enabled to return to his daily labor. And an aggravation of symptoms has been as successfully removed since, by a second visit to the waters of the said Hickory Spring. I furthermore certify, that I have no idea he would have otherwise recovered.

[Signed] JOS. JNO ALSTON."

"*Farmer's View, Chatham co , 13th April* 1838.

"MR. WILLIAM BOWEN:

Sir—I received yours of the 8th instant, requesting me to send you a certificate respecting the benefit my family received by attending your Spring, which affords me much pleasure to state to the public what I know about it.

I attended the Hickory Spring, now the property of Mr. Wm. Bowen, in Chatham county, N C. in the year 1817, with one of my children, about 3 years old, then laboring under a bowel complaint which had been following her for five or six weeks, she was regularly attended by a regular-bred physician, who pronounced her case incurable; in less than twelve hours after arriving at the Spring, she began to mend and in eight days was in perfect health. My wife attended at the same time, laboring under a chronic affection of the liver, she was much benefitted by drinking the water, has frequently visited the Spring since, and has always been much benefitted—has never staid longer than eight days at a time.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.
THOMAS FARISH."

P. S. Those persons visiting the Spring, and wishing extra services, would do well to bring servants with them.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of saying the HICKORY SPRING and premises attached thereto, are For Sale.

WM. BOWEN.

June 6, 1838. 98 3w.

BOOK BINDING,
In all its Branches.

THE Subscriber having visited Fayetteville to execute some orders in his line, respectfully informs its citizens, that he has come prepared to attend to any work which may be offered him.—The length of his stay will depend altogether upon the amount of patronage extended.

BINDING of every description, from ornamental to plain, done with neatness, cheapness and despatch. Blank Books, of all kinds, ruled to order. Libraries cleaned and repaired on moderate terms.

All orders left at Mr. Hale's Book Store, will meet with prompt attention.

J. H. DE CARTERET.

June 18, 1838. 98 3w

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser will insert the above three weeks, and send the Account to this Office.

Notice.
THE Subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at the Cross Creek Cotton Mill, a quantity of handsome CARPET CHAIN, ready doubled for the Weaver.

Also, Candle and Lamp WICK, of superior quality. Chandlers wishing to purchase large quantities, can be supplied by giving timely notice, with any quantity and number of fold.

P. S. BENBOW.

June 19, 1838. 98tf

Notice.
THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady as a Private Instructress in his family, capable of teaching Music, Drawing and Painting, Geography, English Grammar and Arithmetic. For one thus qualified, a salary of $300 and board will be given. W. F. LEAK.

Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., } 96-2m.
May 29, 1838.

FOR SALE.
50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME.
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838. 95tf

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.
I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,
Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE WINTER TERM of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, November 5th, 1838, and continue until the last week in March.

Th. Johnson, M. D., (formerly Professor of Anatomy in the University of Virginia,) Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

John Cullan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Aug. L. Warner, M. D., (late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Virginia,) Professor of Surgery.

Socrates Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The Student will be carefully instructed in the use of Surgical Instruments upon the dead subject, and particular attention paid to dissections and the art of modelling and making Anatomical preparations. The Hospital connected with the College will be open to the Student at all times, and regular Clinical Lectures delivered by the Professors.

He may also avail himself of the practice of the City Hospital, Penitentiary, and Armory, which are under the charge of one of the Professors.

Candidates for Graduation will be required to attend *one* full Course of Lectures in this Institution, having previously studied Medicine two years. The Faculty can say with confidence that the facilities for Clinical and Anatomical instruction afforded in Richmond, are not surpassed, if equalled, by those of any city in the country. In connection with this, the advantage of becoming familiarized while Students with the diseases incident to a Southern climate, renders this Institution peculiarly suited for the education of Southern Physicians. The expense of Boarding, Fuel, Lectures, &c. will be considerably less than in any of the Northern Cities.

AUG. L. WARNER,
Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, June 15, 1838. 98-3w

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,
60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 bundles Northern Hay,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 12, 1838. 97tf

China, Glass & Queensware.
JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79. WATER STREET,
(Formerly of the Firm of T. J. Barrow & Co.,)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

In the above line, expressly adapted to Southern Trade. Every description of rich CHINA, in sets; CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. *Liberal credits will be given when required.* Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and N. Carolina, is requested.

Near Old Ship, New York, June 6. 97-9w

GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,
HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public that the Bridge over the Roanoke and twelve miles of their Road being finished and in daily use, for the transportation of persons and produce, they now form, since the completion of the Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, a continuous line of railway communication from Littleton to the North. In the course of a few weeks, about 30 miles more of their Rail Road will be ready, when a Locomotive will daily leave Chalk Level (Henderson Depot) for the North, instead of Littleton as at present.

This is the Great mail route, and the different Rail Road Companies now run their daily mail line from Littleton to New York in 39 hours running time, or including all stoppages in less than 48 hours, without the loss of a single night's sleep.

Travellers from Greensborough, Salisbury and the West are informed that, by taking this route they will reach Washington City 24 hours ahead of any other line, avoiding at the same time about 200 miles of Staging and the loss of two night's sleep.

This is the pleasantest and most expeditious route to the Virginia Springs. A first rate line of Coaches is kept up from Littleton through to Raleigh, where the main Western line intersects it and where it unites with the great Southern mail line to Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta and Charleston.

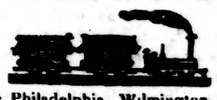
Raleigh, May 12, 1838. 95-t1A.

Murrell and Crockett.
A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

NEW RAIL ROAD LINE
BETWEEN
Baltimore and Philadelphia,
TWICE A DAY.



☞ The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail-Road Co. beg leave to announce to the Public, the following arrangement for their Passenger Cars.

The FIRST TRAIN leaves the Depot in Pratt Street, DAILY, (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrives in Philadelphia before 1 o'clock, which allows Passengers four to five hours in that City, before the Cars start for N. York.

The early arrival of this Train at Philadelphia, (which is generally *one and a half to two hours before any other Line,)* gives Passengers great advantages in securing accommodations at the principal Hotels and Boarding Houses, without suffering the inconvenience so often experienced, in looking about for lodgings, in consequence of late arrival by other conveyance.

The SECOND TRAIN, carrying the U. STATES MAIL, leaves the Depot, Pratt Street, (after the arrival of the Cars from Washington City,) DAILY, at half past Nine o'clock, A. M., and passing through Canton, Gunpowder, Bush, Havre-de-Grace, North East, Elkton, Newark, Staunton, Newport, Wilmington, and Chester, arrives in Philadelphia also, *always* in time to take the evening Cars to New York.

☞ *By this Train, Passengers leaving Washington City in the morning, reach New York the same night.*

This Train *also* affords Passengers arriving in the Boats from Charleston and Norfolk, the opportunity of reaching New York the same evening.

☞ *Fare by either Train, Four Dollars.*

☞ The regulation adopted by this Company for the care of baggage, meets with universal approbation, as it relieves passengers of all trouble in relation it.

*** The Cars for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, are provided with *retiring rooms* and attended by female servants.

RETURNING from PHILADELPHIA:

The Trains leave Philadelphia at a quarter after 6 o'clock, A. M., and at 2, P. M. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at a quarter after 6 o'clock, from lower end of *Dock street*, will arrive in Baltimore before 1 o'clock,—which gives them three to four hours to spare before the Cars leave for Washington City and the West, and also in full time for the Steam Boats for Charleston and Norfolk.

Passengers leaving New York by the morning line, arrive in Philadelphia in time for the 2 o'clock Train, and proceed directly on—they arrive in Baltimore at 8 o'clock the same evening, two hours earlier than by any other conveyance.

A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

Baltimore, June 11, 1838. 98 4wi.

New Books.
FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Humphreys' Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Whitefield; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Family Library;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Two Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Blessington, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Sketches of Paris, by an American; the River and the Desert, by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, or the Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Rogue; Uncle Horace, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; Memoirs of Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale of the French Regency.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.

June 19, 1838.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.
THE Subscriber informs the public and her friends, that her Establishment at SHOCCO SPRINGS was opened for the reception and accommodation of visiters, on the first day of June, (inst.) She deems it almost unnecessary to say any thing as regards the healthfulness of the waters of the Springs, as they have been so frequently the means of restoring to health many of the most valuable members of society, and their medical properties have been so frequently tested by gentlemen and Physicians of first rate talents in the country.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road runs within ten miles of the Springs, and the Cars will pass daily by the fourth of July next; and, for the accommodation of visiters, the Subscriber will regularly run a hack from the Depot at Twitty's to the Springs.

ANN JOHNSON.

Warren Co , N. C., June 3, 1838. 96 6w

P. S. There will be a Ball and Party at the Springs on the 6th and 7th of July, commemorative of the passage of the Train on the first fifty miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Missouri Harmony.
A LARGE supply just received. Also, Crockett's Free and Easy Song Book; American Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Hieroglyphical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi and Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Rich Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Portfolio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 29.

FOR SALE,
15 Hhds. MOLASSES.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838. 98tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1838.
ORIGINAL BILL OF INJUNCTION.
Reuben Henry,
vs.
Anthony Williams and John Taylor.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Taylor, one of the defendants in the above case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said John Taylor to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to complainant's Bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.

[96] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

EQUITY BLANKS.
Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The following piece of humor is worthy of the pen of Judge Longstreet, the Author of "Georgia Scenes," "Bob Short," &c.

FROM THE SOUTHERN POST.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

A letter from William Barlow, Esq. to his cousin Robert Barlow; wherein, among other things, he relates what befel him during the great fire in Charleston.

Dear Cousin Bob,—While important matters worthy of remembrance and circulation, are fresh upon my mind, they should at all convenient times be registered for the good of others. A firm belief in the position I have assumed, induces me to send you a few lines upon a subject important to all my relations for their immediate benefit and instruction. And that I may do justice to myself, and render the observations I am going to make, more interesting to you, I will commence by saying, that about three and three-quarter weeks ago, I was taken with a great longing for travelling, and after much study upon the subject, I concluded I would go to Charleston, it being a great Southern city, and the expense not very great. So the next day after I came to the conclusion, I saddled old Soap Sticks and put out for Warrenton; and I got there just as the Old-boy with his smoke, brimstone, fire, soot-bags and thunderations reined up upon a public street, to the great fright of Soap Sticks; and being unused to such sights, he acted over his youthful days by the way of sundry kicks, rearings, pitchings, prancings and cavortings, to the great hazarding of my peace and bones. Finally I hid his old worn out carcass in a stable, where he would be well attended to until I returned, and immediately entered a long, green, eight-wheeled wagon, which followed the car, or cart, or whatever it is, ready for departure. But plague the departure! I sat there two long hours stone still, and alone to boot, and not a jot did the old thing move. After a while the bell rung, and we put out backwards! Yes, Bob, backwards! for the black smoking car which carries all the rest, was behind, and I with my face to it; consequently, my back was facing the way we were going. Such mysterious facts may be unaccountable to you—they are nevertheless true. Nothing of great importance happened that day; but the next day we were bothered on the South Carolina Rail Road about eight hours, for this simple reason—the night before, a locomotion, with some other small locomotions tied to her tail, run clean, clear off the track, and tore it all to smash a good ways. We had to stay there until every thing was fixed—whereby, we had to travel about 70 miles in the night. But I tell you what, Bob, it wasn't old Soap's cantering gallop, which is the top of his locomotion; no, not by a jug full, for she went with a perfect freedom over creeks, riyers and swamps, high and dry; the sparks aflying and I scared nearly into duck fits. We got to the city at last—but every thing was as dark as my hat, for it was past one o'clock in the night, and their bein no omnibuster, or rather money busters there, I left on foot for a restin place, and by following others, I was soon way up yonder fast asleep, in a mazing high, long and big house, called Shelton's Hotel. Now, Bob, by way of moralizing, let me say a word or two here. If, as I did in the darkness of night, all people would in every distressing dark circumstance of life, when all seems botheration and tanglement, unwilling to rely upon their own knowledge, follow the advice and knowledge of others, they would often soon get out of difficulty, perplexity and danger, and repose as I did that night; in ease and safety.

Next mornin I walked here and there and every where. But before I sallied forth, I bought one of the slickest, prettiest, genteelest black hats you ever saw; and more than all that, Bob, a pair of boots. Yet I am unfortunate, Bob; my hat was so much prettier than my phiz, that every person thought it had fallen into bad company. And my trowsers being none of the longest, I just could cover the top of my boots with them, and every step I took, the boot legs flew backwards and forards, going flop, flop, till at last a little terrapin-eyed, sandy-haired, saddle-nosed, long-eared son of a tinker, dressed in calf-skin and wool, called upon some of his comrades to "look at a new walking edition of Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful," pointing at me, Bob. Now, who Burke is, I can't say; but if he thought I was from Burke county, he was mistaken; and as for Sublime and Beautiful, I haven't the honor of their acquaintance. I finally went into a store and asked for elastic straps; for I knew if the straps would not give way when I set down, the seat of my britches would. And the feller after looking at my condition below, handed me a great long pair of gallowses. I left the house, as I do the subject now, without further comment.

In the evenin I went out on the big pond, in a great long white ship, called a steam-packet Neptune, nearly out o'sight o'land. By jings! I felt the spirit of something—perhaps my dinner. It was as soul and stomach a stirring time to me, as the "days of '76" to our progenies; for recollecting the British once were there, I felt martial, bellipotent, bellicon, and belligonerous. Patriotic feelings swelled my heart as big as your fist; and I just wanted to see that man Lord Rawdon and his infernal crew, to fight his squad by myself, while (as I heard them say,)

"Sonorous metal, blowing martial sounds,"

sent over the water the voice of glory and of war. We came back, and feeling a kind of goneness in the empty parts of my body, I made a terrible grip in Shelton's table that night.

But now, Bob, comes that which I would willingly overlook; which, were I chronicler of past, present, and future, I could not put down on paper without feeling curious all over. I went to the theatre to see what was done there; and just about half past eight, by my old regulator, some one hollowed fire! One or two men yelled fire! in the house, and then run out; but I set stone still, and so did nearly every one else. A sad sign that we hardly ever act disinterestedly, Bob. When the show was over, I went out, and not far behind the theatre a great many houses were burning. My souls, what a fuss! bells a ringin, some a hollowing, horses blind folded running away with carts to them, women a faintin' and running here and there with bundles, screamin and cryin, men pale and tremblin, the wind a blowin a perfect gust, houses tumblin down on fire, the flame away up yonder, sometimes by itself, a roarin and twistin, large coals o'fire flyin, and smoke as black as a pot covered the whole heaven. Thus it went on, up King street and back and sideways, while about forty thousand people, men, women and children, and a great multitude of yaller niggers, mixed and swarmed and ran over one another, sometimes under horses heels, and sometimes under fire engines drawn by niggers. Now and then, I could hear 'em say, "yonder is a dead man, there is a leg broke," and then, "stop that thief," and then, "get out of the way down there," and by the time it was said, out would tumble a box, or a bed, or something else from a window up stairs. And fine clocks and glasses with gold frames, and pianners, and orgins, and all kind of furniture, were broke in the streets; and no wonder, for many wild horses with carts and boxes, run against one another, and over people, knocking them down and breaking every thing they carried. Mourning, crying, shouting, bawling, screaming, laughing, thieving, squealing, horses and pigs burning, removing the sick, the wounded and the dead, all a goin at once. Where was I, Bob? Right there in front of the hubbub, walkin here and there, to see and hear every thing that was a goin on. But, ah me! I soon got into a dreadful fix. I was standin some where in the neighborhood of what is called the bend in King street, when I heard a horn blow. Every person who had located in my neighborhood, immediately imigrated to foreign parts; but I thought they had gone to see a house a burnin, or something else, so I was glad to be left alone. But I thought he must be a hard hearted man, who could go about tootin a ram's horn on such an occasion.—But just as he stopped, I thought old Nick had set fire to his magazine: for I never heard such a confounded report in all my life. I was about twenty steps from a house that was blown up with gunpowder. I decamped with amazen speed, and when I stopped, I thought of a line the boys used to read in school:

"Oh, for a biding place in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguousness of safety."

—for just at that time, the battle of Bunker's Hill would have been a house of refuge. Not long after, a horn blowed, and as the buck when the hounds are behind him, so I ran as if the devil was at my heels. Away I went over women, children, men, and horses, nor did I stop till I was nearly tired to death. I had not stopped long, when another horn blew, and away I bounded again; my head back, and my new hat in my hand, coat tail straight behind, and my boots a flopping, and ran till I panted like a lizard. I stopped on the corner of Meetin street, and one unknown to this decryin and blubberin about his burnin house. Says he, "I pray the fire will stop." "Amen," says I. Whereupon he put his fingers to his nose, and blew a blast louder than a brazen trumpet. I did not wait to say farewell, but put out immediately, thinkin another house was about to be blowed up. As I was runnin along East Bay street, a sailor was cruizing along the coast with a three pronged pitchfork in his hand, and without furlin a sail, followed close in my wake, and boarded me astern with his graplin irons; makin three marks on my private log book. Such piratical encroachments on my reserved rights, caused me to shorten sail, hoist my flag, and show fight. The inimy then hurled round on my larboard side, and made plain sailin for the sea. I soon came into a street where there were a few people, and was walkin slowly, lookin away off yonder at that mortal big tavern burnin. Now it happened that an old lady come down the street, rolling a barrel of somethin, in a dog trot, meetin me; she was lookin down at the barrel, and I up yonder at the burnin tavern—consequently her barrel took me just between the knees and ancles, which stopped the motion of my legs, while the motion of my upper story was increased; so at her I went, her head lodgin in the neighborhood of the short ribs, my hands on the pavement, my heels in the air. The old crazy thing squalled and crept from under me, while the light of the fire enabled her to call me a freckled face taller depot! There I stood, "the Grecian bend," my hands on the affected parts, breath knocked out, hat gone, and the people laughin. She called me an insolent, good for nothin, pale face, frost bitten, scape gallows.

Says I, oh hush, and we parted,
She with her rum, and I broken-hearted.

My pretty hat, with three long thrip-a-hundred segars, had vanished, and such misfortunes befel me all that night. Men in uniformity coats and caps, with blunderbussa, went every where, while the firemen with their plaguy wagons run over me several times—all of which frighted me very much. While one corner of the theatre was burnin, a man walked out to the place on the top of the house, and in smoke and fire, tried to cut the burnin part off with an axe: all the firemen and every body else stopped work and hollowed huzza! huzza! and my shrill pipes occasionally struck in after this sort, *Pz-zay!* I thought of a man I once heard of, named Nero, I think, who was fiddlin while Rome was burnin; for though the man deserved praise, they needed water more. So to help them, I went to the water thing to catch hold of a cross handle the men were working up and down; and happenin to walk too close, the first time she went up she took me under the chops in such a manner that my lantern jaws popped like a steel trap, and sent me off on my back to attend to my own business. When day-light come I left the fire, which was checked soon after, for the cars, and since that time, my *bump* of Locomotioners, which Frenologers call the desire of travellin, has sunk to nothin. My love to all.

Yours, Omnipotent,
BILLY BARLOW.

Dooly District, Warren Co., Geo., }
May 17, 1838. }

Ambition.—It may be doubted whether John Quincy Adams will be regarded by future ages as a Poet. But that he has written some very good poetry, there can be no doubt. The following forcible lines, descriptive of ambition, are from his pen:

Ambition, therefore, virtue is, or vice;
Ting'd by the object of the man's pursuit;
A jewel, richer than the ruby's price;
A Bohon Upas, bearing deadly fruit;
Ethereal fire, impenetrable ice;
The good supreme; of every ill the root;
A guardian angel, leading to the skies—
A demon, with the worm that never dies.

Improvements in Printing.—We learn that the leading Van Buren presses have each of the words "*federalists*," "*Biddle*" and "*Bank*," stereotyped. An immense amount of labor is thus saved to those compositors who have to set up their long editorial articles, as the above words occur more frequently in them than the most common prepositions and conjunctions of our language.—*Troy Daily Mail.*

Instructions Extraordinary.—The Whig Legislature of Ohio declined, not long since, to assert the right of instruction, but the Convention of Ohio Whigs, lately held at Columbus, have solemnly protested against the course pursued by Messrs. Morris and Allen, the Administration Senators from that State, in the U. S. Senate, and *requested and instructed them* forthwith to resign their seats in that body.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

No. 6.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Editor: I have now laid before you in the two essays immediately preceding this one, 1st, Mr. Byrd's bill for dividing the Surplus Money and the Literary Fund amongst the counties, &c., with some reasons for its rejection. 2d, the Bill to establish a new Bank out of the public funds, which I believe has no advocates *now*, and if it be otherwise they have not been deprived of the power to pass it hereafter. 3d, the Report of the Committee of 26. 4th, I have referred to the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Hoke in accordance with the suggestions of the Speaker, (Mr. Haywood,) modified to suit the apparent sense of the House. These resolutions were adopted in preference to the Bill which passed the Senate or the Report of the Committee of 26, that Report and the Senate's Bill not being materially different from each other.

I proceed to state in detail the several particulars in which the Resolutions were different from the Report of the Committee of 26.

1. The Resolutions proposed to pay off the State Debt.

The Report of the Committee did *not*.

2. The Resolutions did *not* propose to increase the capital of the Bank of the State.

The Report of the Committee of 26 did.

3. The Resolutions proposed to increase the subscription of State Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear 300,000 dollars and no more, and to diminish her interest in the Bank of the State by purchasing up the State bonds held by the University, with 100,000 dollars of that Stock; thereby enlarging the interest of the State in Banks 200,000 dollars and *no more*.

The Report of the Committee of 26 proposed to increase the interest of the State in both Banks 900,000 dollars.

4. The Resolutions proposed to *subscribe* for two-fifths of the Stock in two Rail Road Companies, viz: one from Wilmington across the State to the Roanoke River at Halifax—the other from Fayetteville to the Yadkin River in the West.

The Report of the Committee of 26 proposed to *lend* the money of the State to any Rail Road or other Internal Improvement Companies incorporated by the Assembly of North Carolina—under the rules and regulations already stated.

5. The Resolutions proposed to empower the President and Directors of the Literary Fund (in whom the Swamp Lands belonging to the public were vested many years ago) to make a fair and thorough experiment of the practicability of draining a portion of them, and to sell the lands reclaimed. *Provided*, they should first ascertain that it would be a profitable use of the money.

The Report of the Committee of 26 contained no provisions on this subject.

6. The Resolutions set apart to the Fund for common schools 200,000 dollars in cash—the Bank Stocks belonging to the State—the income from Rail Road Stocks and the proceeds of the sales of swamp lands, including other revenues heretofore noticed by me, as a "fund for the support of common schools."

The Report of the Committee of 26 did not appropriate for the present the income of the Internal Improvement fund to *schools*. A main design and object of both plans was to enlarge and improve the School funds, and this therefore may be considered an unimportant—probably an accidental variance.

The prominent reasons for preferring the Resolutions to the Report, were these:

1*st difference.*—The State owed a debt of 400,000 dollars, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. The University of North Carolina had purchased and then held 100,000 dollars of the State bonds given for this debt, and the Treasurer of the United States held the remaining 300,000 dollars in trust for certain Indian tribes. The *Resolutions* proposed to settle these Bonds so as to stop the payment of Interest on them. Thus, to pay the Treasurer of the United States cash $300,000—and to exchange with the University, Bank Stock in the Bank of the State (of which the State owned 600,000 dollars,) for the 100,000 dollars due to the University.

In this respect the resolutions were *adopted* and "Committee of 26" report *reversed* by a vote of 94 yeas and 1 nay. 1. Because it is bad policy to keep a debt outstanding and *pay interest on it* when the debtor has money to pay it with—especially when he has so much money that he is troubled to devise a safe plan for investing it. 2. It is bad policy to loan the public money at 4½ per cent. as much of this was proposed to be lent (see "Report of Committee of 26") and pay an interest of 5 per cent. on State debt. 3. If necessity hereafter should require the State to have in hand the amount of her debt, it is easier to borrow it again than it would be to collect it from debtors, no matter how solvent. 4. There was no probability of the State's needing it, and nothing would create a need of it but the grossest imprudence—an imprudence which was as likely to lose the money if on hand, or the debt if loaned out, as it was to create this necessity.

Such reasons prevailed over the House, and accordingly a law was passed to pay off the debt.—In the Senate it passed without objection—in the House of Commons only one member voted against it! This is one of the laws passed on the "surplus." Dare any one assert it is giving away the people's money? The law has been executed and our State is *free of debt*.

2*d difference.*—The resolutions of Mr. Hoke, contained no provision for enlarging the Capital of the Bank of the State. The report of the Committee of 26 was accompanied by a Bill for that purpose—(the details stated in my *No. 5.*)

That Bill was *rejected* and for these reasons. 1. The Bank capital, some believed, ought not to be increased *at all*. Others thought it might be safely done, so as to give the "Bank of Cape-Fear" a capital as large as that of the "Bank of the State," but *not more*. 2. Some again, believed that a Bank Charter is a "*private law*" in the meaning of our Constitution, which forbids the Legislature to pass such laws without a previous notice of the application had been published. 2. There was no State policy, no good cause requiring the Bank of the State to be a half million stronger than the Bank of Cape-Fear, nor any valid reason for making the State's interest in that Bank greater than in the other Bank. 4. The stockholders of the Bank had not petitioned for this amendment of their Charter—the Assembly had no right to *force* it upon them, and they might not assent to it. Whether they would do so could not be certainly known until after the adjournment of the Assembly—and if they refused, this sum ($500,000) would remain in *deposite* until the meeting of the next Assembly, and the State receive no interest for 20 months.*

5. If the Report (or Bill of the Senate) were passed it was plain that the Bank must reject the offer unless it was put in *their* power to postpone the period at which the State was to be entitled to draw dividends. It is a principle of Banks to consult their own interest, and in this Bill it was their *interest* to refuse their concurrence:—

Because the market price of the Stock was 15 per cent. above par and the Bill proposed to take it at par. This premium on $500,000, amounted to $75,000.

Because by rejecting this subscription the Bank might have the use of the money for 20 months without interest.

This amounted to 10 per cent. or $50,000:—

Because the Bill proposed to pay for the stock by instalments at different periods, but in case the payments were made as early as April, 1837, the Bank was to pay a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. a year.

This amounted to about $5,600.

The aggregate amount of these sums was $130,600—a temptation strong enough to prevent any Bank from permitting the State to increase her shares.

6. If these advantages to the State, were contingent, and the Bank for that reason *might* possibly accept the offer; as they constituted the principal inducements for the State to make the offer; the *contingency* should make the Assembly hesitate in doing it. Supposing that the market price of the stock was above its real value, and that the Bank on that account would TAKE the subscription—it was clear, that upon that supposition the State should not MAKE it.

7. If the Stock was really worth the premium it bore, then it was so plainly the interest of the Bank, to refuse their assent to the Bill; (for the reasons already given,) that their assent to the payment of *such a price*, for the privilege of enlarging their Capital, and increasing the shares of the State and the other powers conferred by the Bill, might well give rise to suspicions, that the Institution had reasons for it—which had not been disclosed to the public, and that those privileges were such as a State ought not to sell at *any price*.

8. The Bill gave the State too little power in the Bank, for its stock; for whilst North Carolina would own *one half* of the Capital, her officers cast only *two-fifths of the votes*, and the individual corporators cast three-fifths, at any and every meeting of the Stockholders. The State appointed *four* Directors, and no more; whilst Individuals appointed *six*, and in choosing her Directors, the *State* was required to appoint *private Stockholders*.

9. The Bill vested in the Bank a dangerous power—viz: the power to determine whether its own Capital should be reduced, and if so, to do it themselves. The General Assembly might decide hereafter, that it was politic to *reduce* the Bank Capital, but the Bank had a right to *veto* it. The Bank might *unwisely* resolve to *decrease* its Capital—and the representatives of the people could not prevent it.

10. It gave powers liable to be abused, and by which the Individual Stockholders might defraud the State, *according to law*—thus: the Bank might resolve to buy in a half million of its own Stock, at 50 or 25 per cent. above *par;* though it were in reality, worth no more than par—or misfortune or other unforeseen casualties might fall on the Bank, so that the stock will be reduced below its par; and should it be resolved to buy in its stock *at par*, (for the Bill declared they should not buy it at *less*,)—in either case, who will be the sellers? who will be the payers? It was certain the State will not be the seller—and it was alike certain that the State being the owner of one-half of the Bank, would be paying for one-half of the stock purchased in, with Bank funds; and individual stockholders would be the *sellers* of it, *at a price above its worth*.

A single calculation will demonstrate how utterly inadmissible was this provision.

Let J. S. represent Individual Stockholders.

Let N. C. represent State Stock.

Each owning one-half of a common fund in a Bank.

J. S. directs the officers of the Bank to buy in one-half of *his* own Stock, and pay for it, out of the Common fund.

N. C. cannot prevent it as a corporator, for he has a less vote than J. S., and this *law* authorizes the *sale*.

Before this sale of stock, by means of bad debts, excess of previous dividends above profits or other accidents, &c.; we will suppose the Bank has lost *one million*, or that amount of debts is in jeopardy.

Now the original Capital having been two millions, deduct this loss, and only one million of dollars are left.

If the Bank were closed altogether at this period, J. S. and N. C. would each be entitled to one-half or 500,000 dollars each.

But J. S. has ordered the sale of *one-half* of his stock to the Bank, (which this Bill declared should not be sold at less than par) thereupon, he receives for one-half of his stock ALL that he is fairly entitled to have for the WHOLE of it.

Leaving the residue to be again divided between J. S. and N. C., and so it will be, at any other rate of sale above its value.

A law-maker has no right to say that this *will* not be done—he is bound to inquire if it *can* be done under the law he is passing. Laws restricting Banks, are made to prevent misconduct; and must necessarily rest on the presumption that they will do wrong if the Charter permits it.

11. Finally. Even after a reduction of the Stock of Individuals, down to one-third of the Bank Capital, the Bill allowed them to control the Institution against the State; although the latter had become the proprietor of two-thirds of the Stock. Individuals still voted 3 to 2, and elected 6 out of 10 directors!

As the State's interest increased, her power over the institution decreased!

For these reasons it was proper to reject this Bill. A majority of the Committee of 26 themselves, voted against that part of their own Report—and the House of Commons rejected it by a large majority.

The House also rejected the Senate's Bill, without a division, so unanimous were they in their opposition to it, for the reasons assigned in this communication.

MENTOR.

* I observe that the *Senate's* Bill was amended after this objection was started, so as to provide for loaning the money in the same manner as it was proposed to lend the Internal Improvement Fund, unless the Bank accepted the amended charter on or before April 1837.

"SHOCCO SPRINGS."

The season is now come when the gay and the fashionable as well as the infirm and convalescent, resort to their accustomed places of amusement and relief. Such has been the practice of ancient and modern times. The delightful mountain palaces of the Sultans of Persia; the villas of the Romans, seated on the sea at Naples and Baix; and celebrated waters of Aix-la-Chapelle and Carlsbad, have been the theme of poets and historians. North Carolina too, can boast of its beautiful summer retreats. It has many springs of various qualities and situations. Those of Shocco seem peculiarly designed to remedy the evil effects of intermittent fevers and bilious complaints. Debility, headache, dyspepsia, and the whole host of similar complaints are quickly removed by these salubrious waters. Their medicinal qualities are in fact too well known to need commendation. But the attractive advantages which they present to visiters have never been sufficiently recommended to public notice and patronage.

Not only is the surrounding country rich and romantic, but the country is elevated and healthy, and the inhabitants wealthy and refined. The company usually assembled at these Springs being mostly well bred and well educated, agreeable conversation, music, accomplished female society and all the amiable refinements of life constitute their amusements. The votaries of rational enjoyment may here gratify their desires, the lovers of literature relax their minds with lighter pursuits, the planters repose from their multifarious business, invalids reinstate their enfeebled health, age recover the gaiety of youth, and all may mingle with zest in the mutual pursuit of life's sweet joys. The domestic advantages of the *domicile* are somewhat uncommon. Comfortable, commodious and agreeable, they have been arranged by the judicious proprietor to minister to the wants of the sick, the comfort of the feeble and the happiness of the stronger. Visiters find their convenience consulted with the most attentive care, and the necessities of the infirm prevented with tenderness and kindness.—*Raleigh Star.*

Mr. Sully.—The Boston Transcript says:—The subjoined extract of a letter, relating to this distinguished artist, comes from an authentic source: "Mr. Sully has been offered *three hundred guineas* for merely the head and bust of his picture of the Queen, for the purpose of having it engraved. Sully's picture is said to be the best yet taken of the Queen, although several eminent English artists have painted her."

We have seldom seen a more amusing, never a more embarrassing mistake of a compositor, than the following: Mrs. Emberry in quoting the saying of a distinguished writer—"Let me make the *Songs* of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws," is made to say—let me make the *sons* of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Of the appointment of Mr. Paulding, as Secretary of the Navy, the Fredericksburg Arena says,—

This appointment has created surprise, and will not, perhaps, be very acceptable to the party. We are, however, disposed to think favorably of it. Mr. Paulding is a man of talents, and has some knowledge of the concerns of the Navy—having been for many years Secretary of the Navy Board, and subsequently Navy Agent at New York. He is moreover a gentleman, in the best sense of the word, and an ardent friend of the important branch of the national service over which he is called to preside—a recommendation possessed by none of his predecessors for the last nine years. He will find the Navy in a state of confusion and *demoralization*, as the French say, which will require the exercise of all his talents, energy, firmness and decision. He has now an opportunity of winning an abiding reputation—for he who will reinstate the Navy in the good opinion of the nation, and re-establish its efficiency, will entitle himself to the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen.

But whatever may be the character of the successor, we felicitate the Navy and the country—and we might say the party to which he belongs—upon the retirement of Mr. Secretary Dickerson. Without political influence, of no value as a cabinet councillor, and notoriously and confessedly incompetent to the discharge of the duties of his department, and moreover, having something of the dog in the manger spirit, he has adhered to office in despite of the scorn and contempt of opponents, and the gentle hints of friends, with a tenacity scarcely reconcilable with the character of a man of honor and sensibility. We rejoice, therefore, that he is gone, and are disposed to hail with satisfaction the appointment of his successor.

Miraculous Escape.—The Philadelphia *Gazette* of the 28th ult. says, the chr. Caro, of Kingston, Massachusetts, Capt. Bacon, sailed from Charleston on the 2d of February, for Norfolk, and soon after was capsized; the lanyards being cut away, the masts went by the board, when she righted, and on the 8th she was fallen in with by a vessel bound to Russia, and the crew taken off and carried to Europe. A letter has been received in Boston, giving an account of the wreck and the rescue of the crew, who were long since given up by their friends as lost.

A celebrated toper, intending to go to a masquerade, consulted an acquaintance in what disguise he would advise him to go, and received for answer, 'Go sober for once in your life, and I will undertake to say, that not one of your friends will know you.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, June 25.

The sub-Treasury bill being again under consideration in Committee of the Whole,

Mr. RHETT, of South Carolina, who had the floor, addressed the committee for about two hours in support of the bill, and especially in reply to Mr. Prentiss. He went a good deal into the question of what was a constitutional currency, denying that bank notes were in any sense money; defended the consistency of his own course, as being founded on principle; and then went into a vindication of nullification and the nullifiers; gloried in being the descendant of the British regicides and the rebels of the Revolution, and concluded by expressing his approbation of the bill as being in accordance with the political principles of the Jefferson school. He considered the question as being substantially between the sub-Treasury and a Bank of the United States, but would prefer the latter, if this bill could not be carried, to a combination of State banks.

As soon as Mr. Rhett took his seat, the question was loudly demanded from all quarters.

It was accordingly taken by tellers, when the vote stood in favor of striking out the enacting clause of the bill 92, against it 86.

So the committee agreed to strike out the enacting clause.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill, with Mr. Garland's amendment, viz: to strike out the enacting clause.

[ALL the members were now in attendance, save Mr. Smith, of Maine, absent on leave, and Mr. Bruyn and Mr. Jackson, who were excused.]

The Previous Question having been moved, by Mr. Sherrod Williams—

Mr. CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, asked him to withdraw the motion. He observed that, on so important a measure as this, the object ought to be truth, not victory. The bill contained two distinct subjects, and he wished—

The CHAIR said all debate was now out of order.

The CHAIR then proceeded to ascertain whether the demand for the Previous Question was seconded, when the ayes being 126, the noes were not counted. So there was a second.

The Previous Question being now put,

Messrs. FOSTER and BRONSON demanded the yeas and nays; but the House refused to order them.

The Previous Question was carried.

And the main question being on the engrossment of the bill, and ordering it to its 3d reading,

Mr. REED demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and being taken, stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Beirne, Bicknell, Birdsall, Boon, Bouldin, Brodhead, Bronson, Buchanan, Bynum, Cambreleng, Chaney, Chapman, Cleveland, Clowney, Coles, Connor, Craig, Crary, Cushman, Davee, DeGraff, Dromgoole, Duncan, Elmore, Farrington, Fairfield, I. Fletcher, Fry, Gallup, Glascock, Grant, Gray, Griffin, Haley, Hammond, Hamer, Harrison, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Holt, Howard, Hubley, W. H. Hunter, R. M. T. Hunter, Ingham, T. B. Jackson, J. Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Klingensmith, Loadbetter, Lewis, Logan, Loomis, Martin, McKay, Robert McClellan, Abraham McClellan, McClure, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Murray, Noble, Owens, Palmer, Parker, Parmenter, Parris, Paynter, Pennybacker, Petrikin, Phelps, Pickens, Plumer, Potter, Pratt, J. H. Prentiss, Reily, Rhett, Richardson, Rives, Sawyer, Sheffer, Sheplor, Snyder, Spencer, Taylor, Thomas, Titus, Toucey, Towns, Turney, Vail, Wagener, Webster, Weeks, T. T. Whittlesey, J. W. Williams, Worthington, Yell—111.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Heman Allen, John W. Allen, Aycrigg, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Borden, Briggs, W. B. Calhoun, J. Calhoon, W. B. Campbell, J. Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chambers, Cheatham, Childs, Clark, Coffin, Corwin, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Dawson, Davies, Deberry, Dennis, Dunn, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Ewing, R. Fletcher, Fillmore, Foster, James Garland, Rice Garland, Goode, James Graham, Wm. Graham, Grantland, Graves, Grennell, Hall, Halsted, Harlan, Harper, Hastings, Hawes, Henry, Herod, Hoffman, Hopkins, Jenifer, H. Johnson, W. C. Johnson, Kennedy, Kilgore, Legare, Lincoln, Lyon, Mallory, Marvin, J. M. Mason, S. Mason, Maury, May, Maxwell, McKennan, Menefee, Mercer, Milligan, Mitchell, M. Morris, C. Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Ogle, Patterson, Pearce, Peck, Phillips, Pope, Potts, S. S. Prentiss, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Rencher, Ridgway, Robertson, Robinson, Rumsey, Russell, Sergeant, A. H. Shepperd, Charles Shepard, Shields, Sibley, Slade, Southgate, Stanly, Stuart, Stone, Stratton, Taliaferro, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood, Vanderveer, A. S. White, J. White, E. Whittlesey, L. Williams, S. Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, Wise, Word, Yorke—125.

So the House refused to order the bill to its third reading, thereby, in effect, *rejecting* the bill.

Mr. FOSTER made a motion to reconsider this vote; but before any vote on that motion,

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 26.

RECONSIDERATION OF SUB-TREASURY BILL.

Mr. FOSTER, of New York, now rose and asked to submit a motion for the reconsideration of the vote of yesterday by which the sub-Treasury bill was rejected.

After some conversation, leave was granted.

Mr. FOSTER remarked that he did not rise for the purpose of inflicting a speech upon the House in relation to the subject which had so long occupied the time and attention of both Houses of Congress, because he had no doubt that each member had fully formed his opinion on the whole subject, and because the time of the House was too precious to be wasted by further discussion. He desired merely to state the *objects* which he had in view in making the motion to reconsider, so that his vote, already given against the engrossment, and the one which he was about to give, might not be the subject of misconstruction; and even this he would not now do, had an opportunity for explanation occurred yesterday. He would say that the vote which he yesterday gave was a deliberate one; and he desired to be understood that his motion to reconsider was not made in consequence of any change of his opinion, but simply that he might have an opportunity *now* (and which the previous question yesterday prevented) to move an amendment to the bill, to make it conform substantially to the provisions of the bill upon the same subject which passed the Senate some months since. Such an amendment would make the bill acceptable to him. But even though such an amendment should not be adopted, it was still important that the vote should be reconsidered, in order that some other measure for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue might be adopted.

Mr. BRIGGS now moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, but withdrew it at the request of

Mr. MALLORY, of Virginia, who promised to renew it. Mr. M. wished the floor only to explain the vote he had given against the bill. He was, personally, heartily in its favor; but the opinion of his constituents had been intimated to him in forms which he deemed equivalent to instructions; and he had therefore voted as they desired. He expressed a hope, however, of being able to persuade them to entertain better views, and that he should hereafter have an opportunity of voting for such a bill. He renewed the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. WISE asked Mr. Briggs to consent to Mr. Mallory's withdrawing the motion; to which, after some remarks from Mr. Mason of Ohio, he assented.

The motion to lay on the table having been withdrawn,

Mr. SHERROD WILLIAMS moved the Previous Question.

Mr. SLADE moved a call of the House; which was ordered.

The House was called, and afterward the absentees; when it appeared that 231 members were present.

Further proceedings in the call were then dispensed with.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, asked Mr. Williams to withdraw his motion for the Previous Question, promising to renew it.

Mr. WILLIAMS on that condition assented.

Mr. THOMAS said he wished to explain his position. He should vote against the reconsideration, although he approved of the bill. It was now near the close of the session; the sense of the House had been clearly expressed; and he had seen enough to satisfy him that this bill under no circumstances could become a law. The House was divided into two parties—the friends and the opponents of the Administration. Of the former, 111 had voted for the bill; and about the same number had voted against laying on the table the Senate's bill for the same general object. Yet that bill had been laid on the table, twelve of the friends of the Administration in that case voting with the Opposition. The same thing had taken place now; and he saw nothing to convince him that the Senate's bill could succeed much better than this. With or without what was called the specie clause, the bill could not become a law. A decided majority of the House, we all know, is hostile also to the special deposite plan. Under these circumstances, it was useless to reconsider. The only course was to appeal to the great body of the American People, who would pass upon the acts of their Representatives, and whose will must decide the question. He renewed the motion for the Previous Question.

The previous Question was seconded, put, and carried; and the main question on reconsideration was then decided by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Boon, Bronson, J. Campbell, Chaney, Davee, Fairfield, Foster, Gallup, Grant, Gray, Hawkins, Keim, Kemble, A. McClellan, Miller, Montgomery, Morgan, Parker, Parmentor, Snyder, Taylor—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, H. Allen, J. W. Allen, Andrews, Atherton, Aycrigg, Banks, Beatty, Beirne, Bell, Bicknell, Biddle, Birdsall, Bond, Borden, Bouldin, Briggs, Bruyn, Buchanan, Bynum, Wm. B. Calhoun, J. Calhoon, Cambreleng, Wm. B. Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chambers, Cheatham, Childs, Clark, Cleaveland, Coffin, Coles, Connor, Corwin, Craig, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Cushman, Darlington, Dawson, Davies, Deberry, De Graff, Dennis, Dromgoole, Duncan, Dunn, Edwards, Elmore, Evans, Everett, Ewing, Farrington, Richard Fletcher, Isaac Fletcher, Filmore, Fry, James Garland, Rice Garland, Glascock, Goode, J. Graham, Wm. Graham, Grantland, Graves, Grennell, Griffin, Haley, Hall, Halsted, Hammond, Hamer, Harlan, Harrison, Harper, Hastings, Hawes, Haynes, Henry, Herod, Hoffman, Holt, Howard, Hubley, R. M. T. Hunter, Ingham, T. B. Jackson, Jenifer, H. Johnson, J. Johnson, Wm. C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Kennedy, Kilgore, Klingensmith, Legare, Leadbetter, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Lyon, Marvin, J. M. Mason, Samson Mason, Martin, Maury, May, Maxwell, R. McClennan, McClure, McKennan, Menefee, Mercer, Milligan, Mitchell, Moore, M. Morris, S. W. Morris, C. Morris, Naylor, Noble, Noyes, Ogle, Owens, Parris, Patterson, Paynter, Pearce, Peck, Pennybacker, Petrikin, Phelps, Phillips, Pickens, Plumer, Pope, Potts, Potter, Pratt, J. H. Prentiss, S. S. Prentiss, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Reily, Rencher, Rhett, Richardson, Ridgway, Rives, Robertson, Robinson, Rumsey, Russell, Sawyer, Sergeant, Sheffer, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Shields, Sheplor, Sibley, Slade, Southgate, Spencer, Stanly, Stuart, Stone, Stratton, Taliaferro, Thomas, Thompson, Tillinghast, Titus, Toland, Toucey, Towns, Turney, Underwood, Vail, Vanderveer, Wagener, Webster, Weeks, A. S. White, J. White, E. Whittlesey, T. T. Whittlesey, I. Williams, S. Williams, J. W. Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, Wise, Word, Worthington, Yell, Yorke—202.

So the House refused to reconsider.

PUBLIC REVENUES.

Mr. BUCHANAN, by consent, introduced in the Senate on the same day a bill to provide for the safe keeping of the public money by the Treasurer of the United States, according to the provisions of the act of 1789." It authorizes and requires the Treasurer, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to order collectors and receivers of the public money to make, at least once in 60 days, special deposites in gold and silver, of the amount remaining in their hands, to the credit of the United States, in such banks as the Secretary may select, and under such regulations as the Treasurer, under the Secretary, should dictate, so as to secure the money, and to render the Secretary and Treasurer at all times acquainted with the condition of such banks; the Treasurer to report to Congress, within a week of the opening of each session, the banks selected, the rules and restrictions under which they had accepted the deposites, and the compensation for which they would perform the service required, &c.

The principal of the remaining features of the bill were understood to be, that, after a given time, no bank notes should be received under the denomination of ten dollars, and, after a further given time, none under twenty dollars.

The bill was read, passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

DEFEAT OF THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

In a postscript to our last number we had the pleasure to announce the defeat of the Sub-Treasury bill in the House of Representatives, by a majority of fourteen votes; stating, at the same time, that a motion had been made, and was depending, for the reconsideration of that vote.

The question was taken on that motion yesterday, but it was not sustained by the friends of the Administration. On the contrary, they abandoned the bill, after avowing that the vote on the preceding evening was a test vote, and that it was proved by that vote that the Administration could count upon only one hundred and eleven votes in its favor in the House, being the number of the yeas upon the question of ordering that bill to a third reading.

It may, therefore, be taken for granted, that no plan of the Administration, for regaining the absolute control of the public money and the moneyed institutions of the country, can succeed at this session. Mr. Buchanan has, indeed, introduced in the Senate a bill supplementary to the act establishing the Treasury Department, by which he proposes to convert into specie, at certain intervals, all bank notes received in payment of dues to the Government, and to put the specie so to be realized in special deposite in such banks as the Secretary of the Treasury shall select, prohibiting, after a certain time, the receipt of any notes under ten dollars, and, after another certain time, of any under twenty dollars, &c. But, after being apprized of the frank declaration of opinion by Mr. Thomas, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, that the Special Deposite System has no more chance than the Sub-Treasury Scheme of receiving the countenance of that body, we presume Mr. Buchanan will hardly press his own bill to a decision in the Senate.

Notice was yesterday given, in the Senate, by Mr. Webster, that he would to-day call up his proposition for a repeal of the interdict against the small-bill-issuing banks. This measure, it may be hoped, will meet with favor from a majority in both branches of Congress. It cannot, indeed, be refused, without great inconvenience to the Public, nor without keeping up a discrimination which, under present circumstances, is manifestly unwise and unjust.

As for the Sub-Treasury scheme, it is dead and buried. Nor do we believe that even of the hundred and eleven, who followed in procession to its tomb, all are sincerely sorry for its fate. It is the saying of some cynic or other, that the faces are often seen in mourning We feel an entire conviction that were given in favor of that bill, party fealty, by those who in their not only do not approve it, but hate like and despise it. Such men joice that, in spite of their votes, most under duress, this "monster" gone to its last account.

For ourselves, we exult over the of this measure as the triumph of sense over uncommon error, of tions over mere abstractions, and of pendent spirit over the united party influence and official blandish and temptations. In saying this do not, of course, mean to impugn tegrity of those who voted for the but we rejoice in the action of believing the measure wrong in the honesty and the courage to stand right.

MORE OF THE PULASKI.

Major James P. Heath, of Baltimore on Saturday morning firms the general statements lished, and furnishes some new formation, which the Patriot has

Among the number saved in boats are two of the crew, who selves to have been near the boiler time of the explosion, and observed steam gauge varied between 26 and One of these men noticed the engineer ing the water gauge cock, and usual sound attending the escape of that shrill whistling was heard, duced by a high pressure of steam, dicating the want of an adequate water in the boiler. The explosion presented to have followed this discovery a few seconds.

The presumption from these circumstances is, that the second engineer, on duty at the time, in blowing had neglected to close the escape perceiving the state of the boiler, ed on a full supply of water from pipe.

Major Heath and twenty-one of rescued from a portion of the wreck Pulaski, after having been upon it days and four nights, without food. The suffering became so intense, as to duce a proposition to sacrifice one by lot, for the sustenance and support rest—but was abandoned to More firm and determined opposition.

Major H. thinks the ladies came down in a mass, carrying down with Ladies, most of whom he supposed risen from their berths.

The surviving passengers, Major presents, are unanimous in their Chief Engineer with having caused ful calamity. He is reported to have cleared previous to leaving Savannah, should be the shortest trip ever made tween that port and Norfolk. Three four parts of the wreck to which clung—two of them, it is supposed, down; from the other two, twenty thrown overboard, having died with and excitement.

To add to the distress (of the found on the wreck,) they descried vessels, which passed near them, they could make no signal they were perceived by them, and they were to yield to despair as they saw them on their course regardless of their cries. They were, at one period, half a mile of the shore, but were driven out to sea by the violence of wind. On the morning of the 8th a schooner hove in sight, and made towards them. The prospect of immediate relief now cheered their drooping but it was only for a moment, for soon a tack which led them to suppose too, was about to abandon them, soon, however, again made towards with all sails set; and, when she came in hailing distance, the captain called them to be of good cheer, as he was them off; which he did, with the care, Major Heath being the last the wreck.

When they arrived at Wilmington inhabitants of that city extended them every possible kindness that their power to bestow. Medical which was much needed, was immediately afforded them. Their houses were open, and their wardrobes and purses freely tendered to them. The boundless the people of Wilmington is spoken terms of the warmest gratitude. And this all. An order was passed at line of stages and steamboats, North South, to allow them to travel free of pense, and to receive nothing from No baggage of any kind was allowed the passengers had money, which their trunks, and it is estimated at least $150,000 in bank notes and have been lost.

We learn that the surviving (Charles) is a lad of 12 or 14 years and that he has since gone stark mad anxiety and suffering, with no hope of covery.

On Monday last a trunk belonging Mrs. Dunham, containing one Gold 70 or 80 dollars in money, and clothes was picked up on Ocracoke Beach; a chest was also picked up of the North Carolina Pilot Boats containing some money and clothes owned West.

A part of the Main Hull, and a of the Promenade Deck had drifted near Smithville.

THE PULASKI.

From the statements of Mr. Davis, of Charleston, we are afraid unfortunate beings, who were supposed have clung to the after part of the have never been, nor will ever be from the merciless surge. Mr. Davis not retired when the explosion occurred and this fact, when taken in connection with the firmness of his character, entitle his declarations to great confidence. He says that when the boat supposed to have gone down, there was tion of the stern which was not submerged—that there were some 60 or 70 persons chiefly upon the stern—that upon the sinking, they were seen to scramble to the highest part, but that upon the

of the boat, the after part careened, were, and that portion of the promen- deck which was attached to it, was ed away, and all who were on the after of the boat were buried in a common Mr. Davis is confirmed in this o- from the fact, that the stern, thus of the promenade deck, followed tle fragment, upon which he was, for hours, (and consequently after day sometimes within *twenty* feet, and was not a human being to be seen d. This, we may add, was the con- of the stern when seen several days the occurrence by two different ves- Mr. Lamar and Mr. Davis concur in that upon landing, there were two just within the bar at the mouth of River, who made every exertion to the rescue of the lost, but that they stopped from this work of mercy by e winds and waves.

e expect, in a day or two, to lay be- the public a statement, not yet pro- authenticated, but which we be- to be true, which will place the awful sibility of the dreadful loss of life, it should rest.

"'Tis a burthen
oo heavy for a man that hopes for heaven.'

ustice demands its victim, and truth not blench, however frightful may be consequence.—*Wil. Advertiser.*

MINGTON & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.

e Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road open to the depot at Mrs. Teachy's les north of this, and the cars run rly hence to this point.—Within weeks ten miles more will be thrown to travellers, up to the Elizabeth The distance remaining to be com- d, and now in a rapid state of pro- is 111 1-3 miles. The bridge across e river is ready for laying down the and every hour is diminishing the dis- to be travelled over in Stages. The e road from this to Tar River, (130 —and 17 south of Enfield,) has been ed under contract; and some time in st passengers will be carried from d to Halifax in Cars. The Company's oat 'The Governor Dudley,' was ed in New York some time since, and e expected in our waters by the mid- of July. We presume 'The Governor r' will be immediately placed upon ne, to run in conjunction with the th Carolina,' and the number of trips, week, between this port and Charles- will be thereby increased.—*Ib.*

ILMINGTON.—Our sister Town, Wilming- always proverbial for its genuine hospitality public spirit, has acquired additional claims to cel, by her treatment of the survivors of the rtunate PULASKI. The considerate and south- attentions paid to them, are universally spoken and have been publicly acknowledged by the nts, who will cherish, to the latest hour of a grateful recollection of the delicate kind- s extended to them. The "blessing of those, were ready to perish," will rest on the kind- ed Town.—*Raleigh Register.*

ppointment.—Mr. Wm. C. Bettencourt been appointed Post Master in this *vice* C. Dudley, Jr. resigned. Mr. ley's health has been failing for some past, yet we had hoped, that he would have found it necessary to surrender ffice which he has filled so long; and he discharge of the duties, appertaining hich, we have always found him kind courteous.—*Wil. Advertiser.*

JACKSONVILLE, June 21.

nother Indian Fight.—By the Steamer tee we have just received intelligence of ttle with the Indians, on day before erday, within a few miles of Newnans- Capt. Beal of the Dragoons, with 30 men, Lieut. Howe of the same corps, 12 men, and Capt. Walker a volun- fell in with a body of about 60 Indians, gave them a warm salute. Walker killed, and 5 of Beal's command were nded. Five horses were killed;—a- g them Beal's and Howe's. Several ans said to be killed.

SATISFACTION AMONG THE INDIANS

e regret to learn, that considerable tisfaction is daily manifesting itself a- some of the Creek emigrants, who been removed to our western frontier, the last year or two. Our informant they show but little disposition to plant or to do any thing for their future rt. In several instances, they have oyed their own fences and other pro- , and given other evidences of a turbu- spirit; and the old women among them been heard to declare, *as soon as the n corn is fit to pull,* THE WHITE PEOPLE ST LOOK OUT!

an there be any thing more unjust and uman than the course which our Govern- t is pursuing toward the citizens of ansas? It is sending thousands on sands of Indians to be our immediate bors, and the greater portion of them been driven from their homes east of Mississippi, at the point of the bayonet, come here with the most embittered ings toward the white people generally. ed, a large portion of them carry the ks of determined vengeance in their ntenances, and no one can doubt that *will* embrace the first opportunity that es to wreak that vengeance on our unof- ding citizens.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Crops in Mississippi.—The planters re- sent the cotton crop in an improving con- on. They estimate that it will fall short least one-third; the early growth received check from the cold frosty weather in the ring, from which the plant has never en- ely recovered. This reduction in quan- y it is fair to conclude, will tend to en- ce the prices. All dealers who have ch of this staple on hand would perhaps well to hold on to it, and await the turn the market.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Mr. Woodbury.—All who have any inter- in the finances of the country will regret earn that Mr. Woodbury has positively CLINED to accept the Judgeship offered him New Hampshire. This determination ost it will cause regret among all consider- men in the country, has given no little ble to his party at home. The Judge- ps, which he refused, is a prize many of m are struggling to obtain, and in their ggles it is said, the harmony of the party eafully disturbed.—*Baltimore Chron.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1838.

The fate of Judge Cameron.—Mr. Swift of New Bedford, one of the saved from the wreck of the Pulaski, gives the following account of the manner in which Judge Cameron perished. Judge Rochester, from whom the information was derived, perished among the breakers, in the attempt to land. He was intimate with Judge Cameron, and they were travelling together from Pensacola, which accounts for his obtaining information relative to him from the boy:—

"Nearly three hours after the disaster, Mr. Hibbard and the others in the small boat, saw a single individual upon a small fragment of the wreck, to whose rescue they went. This was Judge Rochester. When taken on board he informed them that when the Pulaski went down he saved himself with a settee, to which he clung for about an hour, when he drifted in contact with a fragment of the wreck which sustained a boy who came in company with him from Pensacola. The boy, seeing that the settee scarcely buoyed him up, insisted upon changing places, saying that he being young and strong, was best able to save himself on the settee. Judge Rochester expressed great solicitude for the safety of this generous boy, but nothing is known of his fate. He informed Judge R. that Mr. Cameron started with him, but that his strength failed, and he lost his hold and sunk."

Judge Rochester was President of a Bank at Pensacola. He had been a prominent politician in the State of New York, and in 1826 was the opponent of De Witt Clinton for Governor of the State, and was only beaten by a few thousand votes. He is stated in the Northern papers to have been a native of Maryland; but if we are not mistaken, he was born in Orange County, N. C. where his family are well remembered.

Defeat of the Administration.—In a hasty postscript to our last, we announced the gratifying fact that the Sub-Treasury Bill had been lost in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 125 to 111—a majority of 14. This took place on Monday night at 8 o'clock, and from the fact of our publishing it on Wednesday at noon, (only 40 hours after its occurrence,) some of our friends were disposed to doubt the correctness of the information. But the next mails dispelled all doubt, and the great body of the people throughout the country have before this participated in the rejoicing which so propitious an event is calculated to excite.

The Administration is prostrated. It will never again be able to rise from the condition in which its own infatuation has placed it. It has lost the confidence of a large majority of its own party—their affections it never had. Gen. Jackson was a man to take hold of the affections, and even many of those who abhorred his political course were strongly attached to his person and his fame. But it is not so with Mr. Van Buren. He has had to sink or swim on the character of his measures, and as these have been bad, he has sunk, to rise no more.

Our readers will find the particulars, including the yeas and nays, in another column.

A Bear killed in this County.—Our friend Jonathan Evans, Esq., who is always in at the death, when game is to be found, had the good fortune to kill a large Bear, on the 23d ult., a few miles below this town. The race of Bruin is of course extremely scarce in these parts; and will be more so if they venture into Mr. Evans's neighborhood.

Mr. Van Buren.—The Richmond Enquirer announces that the President will visit the Virginia Sulphur Springs during the recess of Congress.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that Mr. Van Buren has never visited his native State, even for a day, though it would take him but a day to perform the journey, since he entered the Presidential Chair, sixteen months ago. It will be as sad a visit for him, when made, as for him who, after spending years away from his native home, returns to find his friends dead, and strangers occupying their places. When Mr. Van Buren left home, he "left that great people prosperous and happy," and a host of friends surrounded him who are friends no longer. Instead of prosperity, adversity will stare him in the face; and instead of the warm greetings of friends, Whigs and Conservatives will turn coldly from him. And he will have the consolation of knowing, that his own acts have wrought the change. Can we wonder that he has not visited New York?

Some of the Administration party show their deference for the will of the people by their comments on the defeat of the Sub-Treasury bill. The New York Evening Post, one of the organs, says, "The Independent Sub-Treasury scheme is in actual operation, *and will remain so!*" This is *democratic* doctrine, with a vengeance.—The people every where denounce the scheme, Congress utterly repudiates it, but the President defies all these, and *will* keep it in operation. It is another evidence that the President is in practice the supreme ruler of this nation, though the theory of our government makes him but the executor of the will of the people. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have usurped more powers than sufficed to deprive King James of England of his head.

The defeat of the Sub-Treasury has produced great joy in the Northern cities. Every thing seemed to feel a reviving influence, and stocks, the great barometer, went up. U. States Bank Stock reached $125.

Bond's Speech.—There never was, probably, a speech delivered in any part of the world, which has had a more extensive circulation than this. Besides being published in five or six hundred newspapers, with an average circulation of say 1000 each, a great many pamphlet editions have been printed, of which some have been very large. The Richmond Whig has printed three editions, each of several thousand copies, and the New York Express, after having exhausted an immense edition, proposes to publish another of 100,000 copies, for which they have orders from States as distant as North Carolina.

We are glad to learn that its effect in North Carolina has been in a good degree commensurate with its extensive circulation. We hear from all quarters that its unanswerable arguments, and its undisputed and indisputable array of facts, are opening the eyes of the people to the gross inconsistencies and shameful extravagance of the Administration.

Greensborough Convention.—At the meeting held at Greensborough on Thursday last, Henry Humphreys, Esq. presiding, and J. D. Clancy, Secretary, the following Delegates were appointed to represent Guilford County in the Convention, viz:—Col. Dan'l. Clapp, Dr. David Worth, Nathan Hunt, jr. Andrew Lindsay, Charles Benbow, Wilson Hill, Dr. J. A. Foulkes, Jesse Thompson, Joseph Gibson, Ithama Hunt, H. Humphreys, John M. Morehead, John A. Gilmer, Dr. I. J. M. Lindsay and Hon. John M. Dick.

Committees were also appointed to receive the Delegates from abroad, and to provide a Public Dinner, &c.

The Raleigh Register, just come to hand, contains the proceedings of the Pittsborough meeting, which we would have been glad to insert, if received earlier. They will be too late to answer any purpose next week, and we cannot get them in this paper. The list of Delegates was published in our last.

CONGRESS.—The resolution to adjourn on Monday next the 9th inst. has been adopted by both Houses.

The House was engaged, at the last dates, on the bill which passed the Senate, for increasing the Army. Its fate is doubtful. It is proposed to make an increase of from 3 to 5,000 men.

We copy from the Baltimore Chronicle the following account of a debate in the Senate between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. It will be seen that Mr. Calhoun now disavows friendliness to the administration, and that Mr. Strange remonstrates with him for leaving the party in the lurch. The defection of Mr. Calhoun, whilst it will be no gain to the Whigs, is as bad for the administration as the loss of the Sub-Treasury.

MORE SUB-TREASURY.

In the Senate, we have a most interesting and exciting debate upon the finances, and general politics of the country, arising out of the bringing up of Mr. Webster's bill, and Mr. Buchanan's proposition, in the form of a substitute.

CLAY AND CALHOUN.—The debate, which took a wide range, was mainly and most interestingly carried on between Clay and Calhoun. The strife was between *Sectionality* and *Union*. It went over the old grounds,—but the eloquence was more burning, the spirit higher, and the whole feeling in speaker and listener, more intense.—Henry Clay spoke in the very highest tone of his well-remembered eloquence. Mr. Calhoun was "as a strong man struggling in a morass," as Mr. Webster so felicitously described him. He defended himself awkwardly, yet not without much of that forceful declamation, which strikes every one as good argument,—till the echo of it has died away upon the ear. Mr. Calhoun feels the full awkwardness of his present false position, and he cannot speak, or look, or act, without betraying this fact to every observer. His sectional dogmas compared with Mr. Clay's noble arguments in defence of the Union, very wretchedly, you may be sure.

ABOLITIONISM was brought by Mr. Calhoun on the tapis, and Mr. Calhoun took nothing by his motion. Mr. Clay told him that he (Mr. Calhoun) had done more towards multiplying abolitionists than their own principles could ever have done. He exposed the true object of all this hue and cry about abolitionism, in all its nakedness,—as a political, party, Presidential manœuvre. After this, the conversation went on, on the old score, and when this part of it was finished, there could not be much doubt where the advantage lay.

Mr. Calhoun, you must know, is opposed to this proposition of Mr. Buchanan,—and his cue, it seems, is, now, to go against the administration. So, to-day, he took upon himself to disavow and to disclaim any identification with this administration; and talked, in connection with this, about his obligations to God and Conscience, &c. &c.

Mr. STRANGE.—After the episode between Messrs. Clay and Calhoun was ended, (pending Mr. Buchanan's proposition to substitute his bill for Mr. Webster's,) Mr. Strange of N. C. got up and replied to what Mr. Calhoun had chosen to say against that proposition. He remonstrated with the latter, telling him, in effect, that he had acted with them TWO MONTHS,—and it was not yet quite time to desert them—there was nothing to be ashamed of—he (Mr. Strange) gloried in belonging to the administration party, &c. &c. And then Mr. Strange went on to defend Mr. Buchanan's proposition, on the ground, that it was in effect, nearly the same thing as the Sub-Treasury Bill.

After Mr. Strange finished, the whole thing subsided till to-morrow by general consent,—and the Senate took up the general orders.

On Friday, the amendment of Mr. Buchanan was first substituted for Mr. Webster's bill, 26 to 24, and then itself rejected, 29 to 21.

On Saturday, Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, offered a proposition, as described by the Globe, "relieving the Banks from the disabilities incurred by issuing notes of a lower denomination than $5, repealing sundry sections of the deposite law of 1836, and placing the Treasury upon the basis of the law of 1789, and making its connection with the banks depend upon Mr. Webster's resolution of 1816. It passed to a third reading by a majority of five."

This, (if a fair description,) would seem to be all that the Whigs could expect, at present.

The University.—A friend has favored us with the following gratifying account of the late

COMMENCEMENT.

There are few public occasions that combine more interesting circumstances than a College Commencement. This anniversary at the University of North Carolina, was held during the last week. The Exercises commenced on Monday evening, and were closed on Thursday. The performances were all of high character, and such as were creditable to the Speakers and to the Institution. The Address of Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, of Elizabeth City, before the Societies, was delivered on Wednesday morning. The object of the Address was to encourage the study of the learned Languages as a part of a Collegiate course. The style of the Address was a happy illustration of an extensive acquaintance with classic authors,—clear, forcible and elegant. The Address before the Alumni was delivered by Charles Manly, Esq., of Raleigh. It was replete with good sentiments, forcibly expressed, and delivered with energy.

The Exercises on Thursday were confined to the graduating Class, and were as follows:—

FORENOON.

1. Prayer.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by GREEN M. CUTHBERT, Newbern.
3. Oration on the importance of an exclusive application to the prescribed course of Collegiate Studies, by JOSEPH W. EVANS, Cumberland.
4. Oration on the influence of Steam Navigation on our relations with Europe, by JAMES SUMMERVILLE, Kershaw District, S. C.
5. Oration on the adaptation of the United States to the advancement of Literature, by WM. R. WALKER, Caswell county.
6. Oration on the pernicious influence of unprincipled Politicians, by H. W. BURGWIN, Hillsborough.
7. Oration on the causes of the present prosperous condition of our Country, by NEEDHAM W. HERRING, Lenoir county.
8. A Debate on the question, "Should the Oregon Territory be colonized by the United States?" by COLIN SHAW, of Fayetteville, and WILSON W. WHITAKER, of Wake county.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration on the causes which have retarded American Literature, by ALBERT G. HUBBIRD, Leasburg.
2. Oration on the influence of the American Congress on the eloquence of the Country, by JOSEPH J. JACKSON, Chatham county.
3. Oration on the nature and tendency of Executive Power, by KENELM H. LEWIS, Tarborough.
4. Oration on the propriety of educating Southern Youth at Southern Institutions, by WILLIAM J. LONG, Randolph county.
5. Oration on the mutual relations and interests of Virginia and North Carolina, by BENJAMIN M. HOBSON, Halifax, Va.
6. Oration on the spirit of the American Government, by GASTON H. WILDER, Wake county.
7. Valedictory Oration, by GEO. R. DAVIS, Wilmington.
8. Report on the Public Examination.
9. Degrees conferred.
10. Prayer.

At the close of the Speaking, the degree of A. B. was conferred on 18 young gentlemen. The degree of A. M. was conferred on Archibald M. Smith, Thomas Ashe, Rev. William Spear, and Solomon Lee, Alumni of the Institution. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow, of Davidson College, and Richard R. Grotter, of the Caldwell Institute. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. George A. Howe, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. Carolina, and on Robert H. Morrison, President of Davidson College. The Report of the Faculty on the state of the Institution, and conduct of the Students, showed a degree of prosperity cheering to all. The whole number of Students during the past year has been 160;—of these 18 were graduated, and 20 new ones were admitted to fill their places.

On the whole, we feel a pleasure in saying that almost every thing connected with the occasion was calculated to afford pleasure to the friends of the Institution. The assembly was unusually large. Many gentlemen of distinction from different parts of the State were present, and the assemblage of fashion was brilliant and in good taste Never have we seen on a similar occasion at the University so much apparent good feeling, so much order and regularity, as at this time. Great exertions were made by the people for the accommodation of visiters, and the Students selected as Marshals on the occasion were particularly attentive and polite, as well as successful in preserving order during the whole of the services.

Amid so much that we find worthy of praise, we regret to find that the old practice of lampooning the Faculty and the Ladies, for the sake of exciting a laugh among the vulgar, was still continued. It was gratifying, however, to hear the President bear his decided testimony against one of the pieces of this description, and we trust another such will never be suffered to disgrace the stage. Akin to this, there was a fault of an opposite character that deserves censure, that of lauding distinguished men in their presence. A man of delicate sensibility will certainly feel no pleasure in sitting to hear himself bedaubed with flattery in a youthful performance. The great length of all the pieces spoken may perhaps be considered a fault, and the introduction of so much political discussion may very probably be an objection to many.

It is with pleasure that we are able to say, the prospects of the University are promising. It is furnished with an able Faculty, who appear to be much devoted to the interests of their Pupils. The means of instruction, though respectable, are not all which the State ought to furnish. And it is to be hoped the Legislature will at their next Session devise means for increasing these means, that the University may become what it ought to be, the pride and ornament of the State.

A SPECTATOR.

The Chemical Bank in New York was entered a few days ago, and the rogues finding it impossible to break open the drawers and kegs, bored holes into them, and stuffed their pockets with all the coin they could lay hold of. It turned out, that instead of gold, they got only coppers, of which they carried off about 100. In place of these they left their tools, which were worth more money.

Canada.—A battle took place at Short Hills, U. C. on the 21st ult. between a body of insurgents and a detachment of Lancers, in which 4 of the latter were killed, and the remainder, about 15, captured. It of course produced great excitement.

The Charleston Sufferers.—The amount received as by our last account, was

	$179,445
Baltimore,	3,362
Robt. Latta, of Yorkville, collections on a journey to the North, chiefly in N. Carolina,	629
Union Bank of Florida,	500
St. Bartholomew's parish, S. C.	206
Sundry small sums,	850
	184,786

The Steamer Great Western sailed from New York on the 25th ult. for Bristol, with 91 passengers.

A great freshet occurred in the river Juniata, at Hollydaysburg, Penn. on the 19th, by which houses were carried off, the canal and rail road injured, and three lives lost.—The damage to property is estimated at half a million of dollars.

A Daring Attempt at Robbery.—The Banking House of the Bank of the State of Georgia, says the Savannah *Georgian*, of the 26th inst., was entered between the closing of business on Saturday and Monday morning, supposed to be during Sunday. The outer door of the vault was forced open—nearly all the drawers of the Officer's desks opened and searched—the inner iron door presented the obstacle to the villians entering the Vault, and the Bank has sustained no loss, not a dollar having been stolen, as they were unable to obtain access to the money. The following paper was left on the table of the President directly in front of his chair, written in a plain bold hand.

"That iron door made a complete April Fool of us." And on the reverse of the sheet the following, "It is hard to kick against the pricks—Bad Luck."

DIED,

This morning, at 4 o'clock, JOHN SELPH, Esq aged 58. The members of the Mechanic Society, Masonic fraternity, and citizens generally, are invited to attend his funeral to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock precisely—from his late residence.

Near Averasborough, in this county, on the 24th ult. of congestive fever, Mrs. MARY STEWART, wife of Hector Stewart, Esq. aged about 55 years.

In Petersburg, Va., on the 23d ultimo, at the residence of her brother, Samuel Mordecai, Mrs. RACHAEL LAZARUS, wife of Aaron Lazarus, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C., and daughter of Jacob Mordecai, Esq., of Richmond, Va. Her mind and character were a rare combination of talent and excellence.

In Hartford, Connecticut, on the 26th ult., Capt. MANNING DEMING, aged 53 years; formerly a resident, and well known as the Master of the Steam Boat North Carolina, running between this place and Wilmington.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, Barnet Hoes, Esq., in the village of Kinderhook, New York, on the 19th instant, Miss JANE VAN BUREN, Sister of the President of the United States, in the 59th year of her age.

Communication.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In the last North Carolina Journal I find the following Editorial:

SOMETHING REQUIRING EXPLANATION.

The Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, have sent in their memorial to the Senate, which contains a statement of the total receipt of money collected by that society or its agents, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of Washington—this was done to confute the charge made by the Ohio Senators, that there was some reason to apprehend that frauds had been committed by the agents of the society, in not accounting for the large sums of money which must have been collected throughout the United States, by the agents of that society.

What appears strange is, that in that statement no account is given of the subscription of the citizens of North Carolina, which must have been large, judging from the subscription obtained from the citizens of this town and county alone by the former Sheriff, Mr. John McLean, which we believe was very general. North Carolina ought to have justice done her in this matter; there seems to be blame some where. It seems to make true the charge of the Ohio Senators, on that society or its agents, unless the different Sheriffs in this State who made collections have failed to pay over or omitted their duty. One thing is certain, now that inquiry has been awakened, the society, or the different Sheriffs who made the collections in this State, must explain.

Without stopping to enquire how it is, that an Editor scarce fourteen days old among us, should be so fully informed of transactions that occurred some time since, or to remark upon the indelicacy and injustice of such insinuations, contradicted as they are by the whole course of my official life in Cumberland, I must beg leave to say, that the impression is strong upon my mind, that the article in question was written at the instance of some meddling politicians about Fayetteville, whose names do not appear, and who thus strike covertly at me, with a view to injure me in the present political canvass, and is a wanton attack upon a Citizen of Cumberland, through an utter stranger and political hireling. But it is sometimes proper to meet and refute charges, however dirty the source from which they originate, and I am anxious at all times, & now more especially, while I seek office, to challenge the severest scrutiny into my conduct as a public agent and servant. I hasten therefore to respond to those charges, to make the explanation "*that is demanded,*" and to remove any erroneous impression from the mind of friend and foe, elicited by the insinuation and covert attack of the printer of the "North Carolina Journal." In March 1836, I received a printed circular from I. G. Lash, Esq. of Bethania, in Stokes County, General Collector of the "Washington National Monument Society," requesting me to act as Deputy Collector for the County of Cumberland. I consented to do so and in April following I received the annexed commission, (No. 1.) together with directions to deposite in Bank all monies received. The annexed Certificate of I. Wetmore, Esq. Cashier, (No. 2.) shows that I deposited in the Bank of the State in the town of Fayetteville, on the 19th Aug. 1836, *Fifty-two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents*, being the *whole amount* of "subscription obtained from the county and town," (not even deducting any thing for my trouble or expense,) and that the said amount was subsequently withdrawn from the Bank by the check of the General Collector, Mr. I. G. Lash. The letter of Mr. Lash, annexed, (No. 3.) dated February 1st, 1838, will also show, that this money was directed to be paid over to Messrs. Hall & Johnson, Merchants in Fayetteville. The certificate of John McNeill, Esquire, (No. 4.) who was present when the money was handed over, and the certificate of Messrs. Hall & Johnson, (No. 5.) acknowledging the receipt of it, also annexed, I trust are sufficient to satisfy the public. If a doubt still remains in the mind of any individual in regard to this business, the book containing the names of all who contributed I doubt not can be procured from Mr. Lash to whom I forwarded it, as directed by him.

Respectfully, JOHN McLEAN.

No. 1.

Know all Men by these presents, That I, I. G. Lash, Collector of contributions for the erection of a National Monument to the memory of Washington, for the State of North Carolina, do hereby constitute and appoint John McLean, of the County of Cumberland, Deputy Collector of contributions for the object aforesaid, for the County of Cumberland, pursuant to the Constitution of the Washington National Monument Society.

Given under my hand and seal, this 16th April, A. D. 1836, and in the fifty-ninth year of our Independence.

I. G. LASH, *Seal.*

No. 2.

BANK OF THE STATE OF N. CAROLINA, Fayetteville Branch, July 2, 1838.

On the 19th of August, 1836, Mr. John McLean, then Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, deposited in this Bank to the credit of I. G. Lash, Collector General in N. Carolina for Washington National Monument Society, the sum of Fifty-Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents, which amount was, on the 6th March, 1838, drawn out by the check of said I. G. Lash, Collector, dated Febuary 1, 1838, in favor of said McLean.

I. WETMORE, Cashier.

No. 3.

BETHANIA, February 1st, 1838.

Dear Sir: Above I hand you a Check on the Bank the of State of N. C. for $52 25, being amount of your deposite agreeable to your letter of the 20th August, 1836, which you will please collect and deposite the same with Messrs. Hall & Johnson, to the credit of Messrs. Lash & Co., and forward me their receipt, and please accept the thanks of the Board of Managers of the W. N. M. S., and also my individual thanks for your exertions in this undertaking.

I am, dear sir, yours with much respect and esteem,

I. G. LASH, *Coll. W. N. M. S. for N. Carolina.*

No. 4.

I certify that I was present with John McLean, Esq. the late Sheriff of Cumberland County, about the 6th of March 1838, when he paid over to Messrs. Hall & Johnson Fifty-two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents, to be placed to the credit of Lash & Co., which sum was collected by Mr. McLean as deputy collector of the "Washington National Monument Society."

JOHN McNEILL.

Anderson's Creek, July 2, 1838.

No. 5.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 2, 1838.

Being called on by Mr. John McLean in regard to some money paid over to us on account of Lash & Co., we certify that we received of him on the 6th of March last Fifty-two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents, which was placed to the credit of Lash & Co. on our Books, and of which they have been advised, and for which we gave him a receipt at the time. HALL & JOHNSON.

MARRIED,

In Moore County, on the 28th ultimo, by S. C. Bruce, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD SOWELL to Miss MARY JANE MOORE, daughter of Joseph G. Moore.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 4.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 11½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 5
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$8 a 8½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

☞ **The Subscription List for the** 4th of July Dinner, will be left at Mr. A. M Campbell's, and at the Lafayette Hotel, where those who have not been waited on may have an opportunity of subscribing.

July 2d, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern. E. W. WILLKINGS.
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale his House and Lot in the town of Fayetteville, situated on Russell street, near David Shaw's Dwelling House. Terms will be very easy, to-wit:—One-third cash, and a credit of one and two years, in two equal instalments, for the balance. A mortgage will be taken on the premises for security. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. Robinson & Co., Hay street, Fayetteville, or of the Subscriber in Elizabethtown.

ALEX. McDOWELL.

June 30, 1838. 1100-3w

Notice.

WHEREAS, we the Subscribers did, on the 23d instant, purchase all the interest, right, title and claim of John W. Blackwell in and to the Cotton Factory at Cross Creek, in the Town of Fayetteville, the business will in future be conducted by our two sons Paris S. Benbow and John H. Saunders, in our absence;—and it will be conducted under the style and name of Benbow & Co. John W. Blackwell will settle all the business that was transacted previous to this time.

CHARLES BENBOW,
JESSE SAUNDERS.

June 27, 1838. 1100 3w

Wadesborough Female Seminary.

THE Executive Committee beg leave to announce to the public that the Second Session of Miss NORTON'S School will commence on the 9th of July next.

The late Examination has given universal satisfaction for the accuracy, variety and value of the attainments of the pupils, and the Committee have no hesitation in saying Miss Norton has fully sustained her high reputation as an instructress and guardian of young ladies. She will be aided by a competent assistant.

Wadesborough, June, 1838. 1100 3w

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year.—A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27.

LEONAX CASTLE.

ROCKINGHAM MINERAL SPRINGS, situated in Rockingham County, North Carolina, (directly on Messrs. Peck, Wellford & Co's Piedmont Stage Line from Washington City to Milledgeville, Georgia,) a handsome, high and healthy situation.

This Mineral water was analyzed by Professor Olmstead, (impregnated with Sulphur, Corbonate of Iron, and Magnesia,) a solution of excellent Mineral water,—a good Panacea for the sick as well as those in health, operating as a gentle Cathartic, a fine Tonic, Diuretic, &c.—strengthening the stomach, organizing the powers of digestion, excellent for Debility, Dyspeptic, Dropsical, Liver and Eruptive affections, &c.;—increasing appetite, invigorating the whole system to healthy action. The Proprietor could give a long catalogue of male and female diseases which have been cured by the medical virtue of this water, and he can with confidence appeal to medical intelligence, who, if consulted, would recommend the use of this Mineral water. There is also attached to the Establishment a strong Carbonate of Iron Spring, and a strong Sulphur Spring close by.

The Proprietor imforms his friends that he has purchased this Establishment. He has made improvements and shall continue to do so for the accommodation of visiters. He feels under obligations to those that have patronized the Establishment heretofore, and informs those that may call on him the approaching Summer, that he will furnish good accommodations. He has employed Mr. Winkler, a good performer on the Piano Forte, to teach a Private School in his family, who is a good teacher. He will give young ladies private lessons in music.

JNO. I. WRIGHT.

June 12, 1838. 1100 4w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

(In Equity.)

Catharine Munroe and Alex'r McRae, by his Guardian Christopher Monroe. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,

500 acres of Land, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining the lands of Daniel Baker, John McColl, and others.

100 acres, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining or near the above.

50 acres, lying on the South side of Little Rockfish.

A Saw Mill seat, on Little Rockfish Creek, with water and timber privileges.

Timber privileges on one hundred acres.

A Mill-seat on the Horse-pen Branch.

Timber privileges on fifty acres, lying on Rockfish and Beaver Creeks.

TERMS.—A credit of six months;—Bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*

May 11, 1838. 93ts.

Sale postponed.

THE above Sale is postponed until Monday, 6th August, 1838.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. M. E.*

Fayetteville, July 3.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

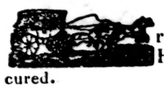
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—
Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
935 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property o each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—ALSO—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, } 86tf.
March, 1838. }

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods,* comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Just Received,

15 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE WINE,
10 Qr. casks Marseilles Madeira do,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8, 1838. 92tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,

[90] *Agent for the Company.*

Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment,* two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,

FOR SALE.

FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness. For terms, apply at this office.

March 28. 86tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

Dr. PRATT & Co's

Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

REMOVAL,

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce.* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws,

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL. JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington, for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully offers his services to the public. Goods consigned to his care will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and every necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Timber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries, &c. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFERS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Norfolk; Wm. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Fayetteville; Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Fayetteville.

GROCERIES.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscriber,
65 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
7 do superior Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do New Orleans Sugar,
30 bags green Cuba Coffee,
37 do prime Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. New England Rum,
3 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 casks Rice.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

April 17, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Sketch Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Never Despair; American Almanac; of a Southern Matron: The Lost Tribe; Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; kins on the Romish Church; The Christian Father at Home; Burr, complete. Together with a variety Books, just received by

January 24. E. J. H.

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated ders in this country, having made ments with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlor of superior finish and tones. Orders information given by

JAMES

N B. They will warrant their Bells, any fail to give satisfaction, they may ed for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW

The Subscriber is now receiving a large

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN

January 3, 1838. 74tf

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same, they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Sept 20, 1836. 6tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Vegetable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 8, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber at this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is piled to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Miss Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of County Court, 1838, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle up, and all persons having demands against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, Adm'r.

March 20, 1838. 86tf

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, much used, hung on Sea Springs, for low. Apply at this Office.

March 27. 86tf

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and trespasser on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailor.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

For Rent, till 1st Nov. 1838.

THE SUMMER RETREAT, two miles from Town, formerly the property of Col. Wm. Ashe. Possession given immediately. The premises consist of a fine Garden and Fruit Orchard attached, and will be rented, with or without the above, 50 acres of good river Land, of which there is a fine meadow. Apply at this office.

March 28. 86tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather and patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best material and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838.

---

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by JOHN